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## ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES

GEORGE W. GRAYSON

GEORGE WASHINGTON GRAYSON, whose death occurred December 3, 1920, was well known to American ethnologists on account of the assistance which he rendered all students of his people, the Indians of the Creek Confederacy, and the intelligent zeal he displayed in having a permanent record made of their customs, ceremonies, and everything bearing upon their earlier history. He was born in the year 1843 five miles northwest of the present town of Eufaula, in what is now the state of Oklahoma. He was a direct descendant of Robert Grierson, a Scotch trader at Hilibi town near the Tallapoosa river, Alabama, one whose character was highly extolled by Benjamin Hawkins, first United States agent to the Creek Indians, and all of his other contemporaries. Mr. Grayson's own parents were without education, but they were determined that their children should enjoy this advantage and at an early age sent the subject of this sketch and his brother to the Asberry Mission Methodist school on the North Fork of the Canadian River where they remained until they were sixteen or seventeen. At this time the chief and the head men of the Creeks determined to send five of the most promising young men of their tribe to Arkansas College, Fayetteville, Ark., now the Arkansas State University, and Grayson was one of those chosen. In a few months he became a leader in all of his classes and ultimately proved to be the only one of the five to take permanent advantage of the educational opportunity thus presented. Two years after his entrance, however, the Civil War broke out and he was compelled to return home, where, although still a mere boy, he enlisted in the Second Regiment of Creek Confederate Volunteers. He was rapidly promoted and when the war closed was Captain of Company K. His principal exploit during that period was in intercepting, at Pleasant Bluff, Ark., the steamer *J. R. Williams*, which was on its way to Fort Gibson with supplies for the federal garrison. At that time he was instrumental in saving the life of a white youth whom some of his men wished to kill, and ever afterward he looked back upon this act of humanity with the greatest satisfaction.

Soon after the close of the war Captain Grayson married Miss Anna

Stidham, daughter of Judge George W. Stidham, a Hitchiti Indian whose name is also well known to students of Creek ethnology for the services he rendered to that pioneer student, Dr. Albert S. Gatschet. Judge Stidham was a member of the Creek council which prepared the alphabet officially adopted by the Nation.

For a time Captain Grayson engaged in mercantile pursuits, but he soon gave them up to devote himself entirely to the affairs of his people. Not long after his marriage he was appointed Treasurer of the Creek Nation, a position which he occupied for eight years, and he was Secretary of the International Council of Indian Tribes, in which twenty-two different peoples were represented. He belonged to the Katcalgi or Panther clan of Coweta town and sat for that town in the Creek House of Warriors for more than forty years. For an equally long period he represented his nation before various committees of Congress. In November, 1917, he was appointed Principal Chief of the Creek Nation. Early in the summer of 1920 he suffered a stroke of paralysis and sent in his resignation on the ground that he was no longer able to do justice to the position, but it was not acted upon before his death.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION

THE Arctic Board, which is a body composed of a number of scientists in the employ of the Canadian Government, has been arranging for the publication of a series of scientific monographs based on the results of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-1918. The complete report is planned to take up sixteen volumes, many of which are subdivided into parts. A considerable number of the papers dealing with zoology and botany have already been issued.

The last five volumes of the series are to be devoted to anthropology. The complete anthropological schedule so far as it can be definitely planned at the present date is as follows:

##### VOLUME XII: LIFE OF THE COPPER ESKIMOS.

*The Life of the Copper Eskimos.* By D. Jenness (in press).

##### VOLUME XIII: PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE COPPER ESKIMOS.

Part A: *The Physical Characteristics of the Copper Eskimos.* In part by D. Jenness (in preparation).

Part B: *Technology of the Copper Eskimos* (to be prepared).

##### VOLUME XIV: ESKIMO FOLK-LORE AND LANGUAGE.

Part A: *Folk-Lore, with Texts, from Alaska, the Mackenzie Delta, and Coronation Gulf.* By D. Jenness (in preparation).

Part B: *Comparative Grammar and Vocabulary of the Eskimo Dialects of Point Barrow, the Mackenzie Delta, and Coronation Gulf.* By D. Jenness (in preparation).

VOLUME XV: ESKIMO STRING FIGURES AND SONGS.

Part A: *String Figures of the Eskimos.* By D. Jenness (ready for press).

Part B: *Songs of the Copper Eskimos.* In part by D. Jenness (in preparation).

VOLUME XVI: ARCHAEOLOGY.

*Contributions to the Archaeology of Western Arctic America* (to be prepared).

MR. CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, one of the best known patrons of anthropology in America, and himself an authority on the Mayan hieroglyphs, died on June 1 in his seventy-ninth year. An extended notice of his life and his scientific contributions will appear in the next number of the *Anthropologist*.

MR. ARTHUR C. PARKER during the month of June made an examination and survey of a series of some three hundred flint pits and three large quarries near Cossackie, N. Y. The quarries and pits extend over a mile and cover the surface of a large ridge-like hill. Enormous quantities of rock had been excavated by the aborigines and the dumps cover the hillsides to a considerable depth. In his survey for the State Museum of New York, Mr. Parker located the stations where the flint was sorted, the testing stations and the workshops where the flint was worked into blank forms and finished points. In the quarries large blocks of flint were found ready for removal, together with hammerstones and chipped disks. No pitted hammerstones were found on the quarry hill and out of 1,000 hammerstones from the workshop sites only one was pitted.

So far as known at present the Cossackie flint sources are the largest in the state of New York. The discovery is due to Mr. Jefferson D. Ray of West Cossackie who while collecting arrow points traced the chippings from the workshops on the flats to the source of the material on the hill. Mr. Ray has placed his large collection of chipped flints in the State Museum.

MR. LESLIE SPIER, formerly Instructor in Anthropology in the University of Washington, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Anthropology in the same institution.

WE note with keen regret the death of Miss M. A. Czaplicka, the Polish anthropologist, a student of Dr. Marett's at Oxford and later lecturer at Bristol University. Miss Czaplicka is best known for her handbook on *Aboriginal Siberia*. She herself conducted an expedition to the natives of the upper Yenisei country. In the spring of 1920 she

visited the United States and made the acquaintance of many of her American colleagues.

ÉMILE HOUZÉ, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Brussels and at the École d'Anthropologie of that city, died at Brussels on April 15, 1921. Among other publications may be mentioned his papers on the physical anthropology of the Flemings and the Walloons, which date back as far as 1882 and 1888.

DR. RICHARD THURNWALD, who spent some time in California on his return from New Guinea in 1916, is *privatdozent* at the University of Halle a. S. He has just published an enlarged German edition of the paper on Banaro Society issued as vol. III, no. 4, of the *Memoirs of the Anthropological Association*.

HARLAN I. SMITH, Archaeologist of the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada (the national museum of Canada) is continuing his field studies of the ethno-botany, ethno-zoology, ethno-mineralogy, medical practices, and general material culture of the Bella Coola which he began last year.

DR. CARL E. GUTHE, of the Carnegie Institution, returned early in June from a four months' field season in Guatemala. He inaugurated the archaeological excavations of the Institution in the Maya field, reporting a successful preliminary season at the historic ruin of Tayasal, near Flores, in the department of Peten.

SIR J. FRAZER has been appointed President of Section H (Anthropology) for the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Edinburgh, September 7-14. "The Origin of the Scottish People" will be one of the subjects of discussion at that meeting.

ON motion of the Prime Minister of Canada Vilhjalmur Stefansson recently received the thanks of the Canadian government for his public services as a result of and in connection with his explorations during the years 1906-1919. He has also been awarded the Founder's medal by the Royal Geographical Society.

THE Academy of Science and Letters of Sioux City, Iowa, has arranged a weekly lecture program for the present year, including the following subjects of interest to anthropologists: "The culture areas of the early Iowa Indians," by Prof. Charles R. Keyes; "The last stand of the Sioux," by Hon. Doane Robinson, State Historian, Pierre, S.D.; "Survey of prehistoric man," by Prof. H. G. Campbell, Department of Philosophy, Morningside College.

IN a letter to Dr. J. W. Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Mr. Ralph Linton, who is engaged in archaeological work under Prof. H. E. Gregory, Director of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, reports the discovery, in the Marquesas group, of a large rock with pictographs of a style which is decidedly non-Marquesan. This rock is at one end of an enormous structure decorated with heads of regular Marquesan form, which Mr. Linton regards as the highest development of Marquesan stone work. It is a series of three platforms, the first 180 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 10 feet high, built on a hillside. These stones are large and accurately fitted, the second terrace being decorated with gigantic stone heads inserted in the masonry at irregular intervals.

YALE UNIVERSITY has granted leave of absence for 1921-22 to Professor George Grant MacCurdy, and on June 18th he sailed for Europe to assume his duties as Director of the recently established American Foundation in France for Prehistoric Studies. The School opened at the rock shelter of La Quina near Villebois-Lavalette (Charente) on July 1st.

DR. EARNEST A. HOOTON has been appointed Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the Harvard Medical School.

SIX Hunterian lectures on the "Principles of human craniology," illustrated by specimens and preparations, were delivered by Professor Arthur Keith at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, during January.

AT the Chicago meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science a grant of one hundred and fifty dollars was made to Prof. T. R. Garth, of the University of Texas, for a psychological study of Indian children in the United States Indian Schools at Chilocco, Oklahoma, and Albuquerque, New Mexico; a grant of two hundred dollars to Prof. A. L. Kroeber, of the University of California, for bibliographical and clerical assistance in connection with an ethnological investigation to determine the culture areas of aboriginal South America; and a grant of one hundred and fifty dollars to Miss Helen H. Roberts, of the American Museum of Natural History, for a study of Negro folk-music in Jamaica.

DR. S. A. BARRETT, Director of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee, left May 1 with a small party to conduct further investigations at the famous Aztalan mound group, near Lake Mills, Wisconsin, where he has been carrying on intensive exploration for some years past.

ON May 1, Mr. Alanson Skinner, Assistant Curator of the Department of Anthropology of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee left for Shawano County, Wisconsin, to examine several interesting prehistoric sites and mound groups. Later he was to visit Green Bay and the Door County Peninsula for an archaeological reconnaissance of that region. This locality includes the ancient seats of the Menominee, Winnebago, Sauk, Potawatomi, and other Indian tribes and is also interesting because it was somewhere in this region that a large body of Huron, driven from their old homes in the Ontario peninsula, settled for several years after their expatriation. This part of the work is being conducted largely through the generosity of Mr. J. P. Schumacher the veteran archaeologist of Green Bay, who was to accompany and aid Mr. Skinner.

At the ninth annual meeting of the Oklahoma Academy of Sciences held in Oklahoma City on February 11, and at the State University, Norman, on February 12, the following papers of anthropological interest were read:

"The ceremonies and rites incident to eating peyote among the Cheyenne Indians," by J. B. Thoburn.

"Where did the Indians of the Great Plains get their flint?" by Chas. N. Gould.

"The cliff-dwellers in Mesa Verde Park, Colorado," by C. W. Shannon.

ON April 22, during the general meeting of the American Philosophical Society, Dr. James H. Breasted, Professor of Egyptology and Oriental History, in the University of Chicago, delivered an illustrated lecture entitled "Following the trail of our earliest ancestors."

In appointing the scientific staff of the American Museum of Natural History for the current year the board of trustees promoted Mr. N. C. Nelson, from the position of Assistant Curator of North American Archaeology to that of Associate Curator of the same subject; and Mr. H. J. Spinden from the position of Assistant Curator of Mexican and Central American Archaeology to that of Associate Curator.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, in coöperation with the Universidad Nacional de Mexico, conducted a Summer School in Spanish and in Mexican Archaeology in the City of Mexico from June 29th to August 10th.

DR. FRANK G. SPECK, Associate Editor of this journal, has been appointed Associate Editor for American Archaeology of the American Journal of Archaeology.

MR. WILLIAM B. CABOT, author of *In Northern Labrador*, voyaged last summer for forty days with the chief of the St. Augustine River Montagnais and a party of twenty-one persons, coming out through Paracusi River to Sandwich Bay. They performed the sweat-bath ten times in thirty-two days.

THE descendants of the Powhatan Indians on the Rappahannock River have recently formed and incorporated the Rappahannock Indian Association under Chief George L. Nelson, their object being to promote the social welfare of the community, achieve recognition, and preserve their identity.

DR. ALEŠ HRDLIČKA, Curator of Physical Anthropology in the U. S. National Museum, has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

MR. PAUL VAN NATTA, a student in the Anthropological Department of The George Washington University, has been appointed Assistant in the section of Physical Anthropology, U. S. National Museum. Another student in this department, Mr. John Baer, has been appointed Acting Curator of Archaeology in the National Museum for a period of five months, during the absence of Mr. Judd in the field.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY has just brought out the third edition of "The Indians of Manhattan Island and Vicinity," Guide Leaflet series No. 41, by Alanson Skinner.

ALTHOUGH not of exclusively anthropological interest, mention should be made of the establishment of a Science News Service "to act as a sort of liaison officer between scientific circles and the outside world." Its headquarters have been established provisionally in the building of the National Research Council, 1701 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C., and through the generosity of Mr. E. W. Scripps, of Miramar, California, it has been assured of such financial support from the start as to insure its independence.